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above their attachment; leaves not unusually becoming 12 cm. long and 7 cm. wide, 3-nerved at base, with the lateral nerves ending in the 1st or 2nd tooth, sometimes even in the 3rd and 4th from above; leaf-margins with 8-16 teeth; petioles very slender, in the middle of the stem longer and toward the apex shorter than the laminae; flower clusters 8 on the stem, 4 on the branches, spreading on long and slender pedicels. Achenes 1.5 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, more or less narrowly ovoid, only slightly acutish and slightly compressed, colored light green and beautifully sprinkled with dark green dots, which are either distinctly separate or closer together, then looking reticulated or like rosaries. This being our largest species, its name suggests a plant of dwarf dimensions and is a misnomer, indicating that Linnaeus made his description from an immature or poorly nourished specimen.

*Leeds, North Dakota.*

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## New Plants from North Dakota.—X.

BY J. LUNELL.

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### *Ranunculus Waldronii* sp. nov.

Caules, pedunculi, petioli, margines foliorum, sepala sparsim pilosi, denique glabrati. Caules 1—complures, 7-12 cm. alti, de fasciculo radicularum carnosarum perennium oriundi, floribus paucis—compluribus ornati. Folia radicalia 2-5, anguste—late elliptica usque ovalia, basi cuneata, apicē acutulo, sive integra sive apice 2 vel 3 lobis brevibus exornata, petiolo laminae aequali vel duplo longiore. Folia caulina aut integra, anguste elliptica, aut profunde usque basin paene fissa, lobo mediano amplo, latiore (sive integro sive apice 2 vel 3 lobis brevibus exornati), laterali-bus vel omnibus lobis linearibus. Petala parva, anguste obovata, 5-8 mm. longa, 3-5 mm. lata, sepala excedentia. Capitula car-pellorum sphaerica. Achaenia turgida, glabra, dorso rotundato, rostro brevi adunco provisa.

Stems, peduncles, petioles, leaf-margins and sepals sparingly hairy, at length glabrate. Stems 1-several, 7-12 cm. high, from a fascicle of numerous, fleshy, fibrous, perennial roots, few-several-flowered. Radical leaves 2-5, narrowly-broadly elliptical to

oval, with cuneate base and acutish apex, either entire or with 2 or 3 shallow apical lobes, the petiole equalling to twice as long as the lamina. Cauline leaves either entire, narrowly elliptical, or deeply cleft almost to the base, with the median lobe large, broader (entire or with 2 or 3 shallow apical lobes), and the lateral ones linear, or with all the lobes linear. Petals small, narrowly obovate, 5-8 mm. long, 3-5 mm. broad, exceeding the sepals. Head of carpels spherical. Achenes glabrous, plump, dorsally rounded, with a short hooked beak.

If we locate the species in the system, we will find it belonging to the *R. glaberrimus* group, which has the following members: (1) *R. glaberrimus* Hook, of the Pacific coast, which is glabrous, with broad and broadly 3-lobed radical leaves, entire cauline leaves, large petals, 10-12 mm. long, 8-10 mm. broad, broadly obovate, brighter yellow, achenes with a slender beak, herbage becoming black in drying; (2) *R. ellipticus* Greene, of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Utah and Nevada to eastern California, which is glabrous, has always entire, acute radical leaves, usually 3-cleft cauline leaves, large petals as in *R. glaberrimus*, often even more rounded, achenes with a short, curved style, and herbage remaining green in drying; and (3) *R. Waldronii*, chiefly of the prairies of eastern Montana and western Dakota, glabrate (or glabrous), leaf-characters generally of *R. ellipticus*, but often at the same time partly coming nearer to *R. glaberrimus*, small and narrowly obovate petals, 5-8 mm. long, 3-5 mm. wide, achenes with a short, curved style, and herbage not changing color in drying, the flower and the whole plant just equalling in size young specimens of our own *R. ovalis* Raf. The size and shape of the petals certainly deserve specific distinction. The type was collected on May 14, 1912 in a moist pasture at Dickinson, Stark County, in the southwestern part of this state. It has been named in honor of its first collector, Mr. Clarence H. Waldron, the junior representative of a North Dakotan family of botanical fame.

*Leeds, North Dakota.*